which there is so much of doubt, and which cannot be settled in many years to come. We must not thus turn away the public mind from the dangers which threaten the immediate destruction of the fabric of our Government and the liberties of our people. Even now the hand of usurpation is stretched out to rob us of our rights, and it must be struck down first of all. Whatever our views may be the avernous of this dolt will fall

Delos De Wolf, of the Committee appointed to select

delegates to the National Convention, on the 4th of July in New-York, reported the following, which was adopted

The Convention took a recess.

THE STATE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

ALBANY, March 11 .- To-day we had the first

real touch of Spring weather in Albany this year. While

its effect was clearly apparent on all Albanians, it failed

tendant upon their State Convention. They could

congratulate each other upon the beautiful

weather and the first good sunlight for three

days, but when they addressed like congratulations

to the Republicans the latter derisively remarked that it

to be in sympathy with the good work which had been

engaged a band to play at the Convention, and a battery

to salute the delegates; but as they did not need either,

published yesterday, that Mr. Seymour had becom

again. The effect was contagious. This morning

wanted a non-committal platform, and

on the best that could be adopted. The Argus took

view, and it helped to bring into the fold all the

on. Hearing this suggestion, a Republican proposed

New-Hampshire. This feeling predominated

that they adjourn until after November next. Some of

tions by the Senate uncertain, the Convention had better

impeached Congress as follows:

EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN. THE IRISH GRIEVANCES.

LONDON, March 11 .- In the House of Commons last night, Mr. John Francis Maguire, member for the City of Cork, in moving that the House go into Committee on the State of Ireland, said though Ireland was a part of the Empire and was now peaceful, yet the personal liberty of every man in that country was at the mercy of spies, policemen, or Government officials; and this state of things existed when the records of the courts

showed that there were few cases of ordinary erime. He then quoted the statistics of pauperism, emigration, and other evils. The country, he declared, was decaying, and its people were in despair. Discontent was a word inadequate to express the state of feeling. He denied the correctness of the assertions made by Lord Mavo and Lord Kimberly that the farming class in Ireland were loyal. The cruelty of the past had made a deep impression upon the Irish people, and the effect of all future laws should be to obliterate these bitter remembrances. The laws in regard to tenure of land were defective, and operated so disastrously that the means of a tenant, which were good two years ago, are worthless now. He denounced the London guilds, which held large tracts of Irish lands, for their cruelty to their tenants. Ireland needed no commissions of inquiry on the established church; that church was not

suited to the majority of the people who dissented from it. What would the people of England think or do if Dr. Manning should lay claim to and occupy the See of Canterbury? Exeter Hall would revolt, and the religious Ultraists would join the ranks of the Fenians. Mr. Charles Neate, member for Oxford, regretted that Mr. Maguire had offered no plan for a solution of the question. After speeches from Mr. C. Darby Griffith, member for Devizes, and Sir Frederick Heygate, member for Londonderry, Lord Clinton moved the adoption by the House in Committee of a resolution in substance as follows: 'That the discontent of Ireland is a source of un easiness to the Empire, and must be remedied; that the laws for Ireland should be framed to suit the wishes of the people; that the present church, school, and land tenure systems are -unjust; and that, in the opinion of this House, these wrongs should be righted." Mr. James O'Beirne, member for Cashel, in the course of his remarks, de clared that the large body of the Irish sympathized with the Fenians. He also replied at length to the attacks recently made upon the people of Ireland by Mr. Roebuck. Earl Mayo, the Chief-Secretary for Ireland, made a long and able speech. He admitted that great discontent prevailed in Ireland, but said it was exclusively nourished by the Irish in America; the Irish living in Australia or Canada felt no discontent, and even in Ireland that feeling was confined to the lower classes only. There was no prominent Fenian leader in Ireland who was not aided and pushed on by friends in the United States. He repelled the charges of English mis-government. . The members of the present Government at Dublin were nearly all Irishmen, and the police force was composed entirely of natives of the Island. He denied that Ireland was governed for the advantage of England. Her wealth had been increased within the last quarter of a century. English capital was applied to the development of her resources and the improvement of her condition. The rate of wages was low, but it was improving. The consumption of spirits, which is the best test of a people's material prosperity, was increasing. There was nothing else which would serve to indicate the prostration and decay

tary read them, nor would be read loud enough to be heard two feet from him. The delegates thought it a good farce, and laughed for the first time since 10 o'clock last night. A delegate from Queens offered resolutions about paying the 5-20 bonds in legal tenders, which went to the Committee on Resolutions. THE AFTERNOON SESSION. As soon as the Chairman called the Convention to order vociferous calls were made for Horatio Seymour, and as that gentleman ascended the platform he was received with three cheers. Subsequently, in response to the call of Col. Walter Price of New-York, three more cheers were given for the true representative of the Democracy of New-York State. Mr. Seymour wasted an hour in delivering himself of an address, and while it was adorned by all the graces of action which are so peculiar to that gentleman, his voice was not in good trim, and the speech was not effective. He was applauded throughout. When he defended the President the applause was those assembled were of the opinion that he should not have touched upon the subject. Of course all the faultfinding with the Republican policy was very acceptable to the Convention. The saddle-bag financial policy met with even greater favor. Those who favored the Pendletonian theory had been expecting a straightforward denunciation of that policy, and they thought that Mr. Seymour did not denounce it. Those who opposed Mr. Pendleton's views were pleased when Mr. Sey-mour stracked Mr. Butler's financial views, which they claim are exactly the same as those of Ohio's favorite son. When Mr. Seymour spoke of a higher Court of Impeachment than the Senate-the court of the people-passing on the case of Mr. Johnson, some of the Republicans in

are not depressed or dannied, that we have not completely carried the little State of New Hampshire. But I congratulate you that with a unanimity, with a real that I have never seen equaled, with one heart, with one mind, the Democracy of New York, by their delegated representatives are here to-day. [Applause.] So gratifying, so complete, so consanguineous is the feeling that prevails this representation, that by the unanimous instruction of the State Committee. I have been directed to propose for this occasion, though not as a precedent, that you shall dispense with a temperary organization, and I am requested to move for the permanent organization, the name of the Hon. Marshall B. Champlain as your President. [Cheers]

The nomlination was carried unanimously, and Mr. Con-THE PRESIDENTIAL CANVASS. THE DEMOCRACY GLUM-A DISMAL ASSEMBLY-SPEECHES BY SEYMOUR AND TILDEN-THE SPEECHES THAT WERE NOT PRONOUNCED-

At 12 o'clock, Mr. Samuel J. Tilden stepped forward and called the Convention to order in a speech which, for its brevity, took all by surprise-especially those who

The President announced the Committee to select delegates to the National Convention, as follows:

Pist. 1.—W. M. Tweed and Richard B. Cameliy.

Pist. 2.—Fret. S. Massey and E. G. Sutherland.

Pist. 3.—Fret Caggrey and R. S. Andrewa.

Pist. 4.—Z. C. Platt and C. M. Noron.

Dist. 6.—Deleo DeWolf and Peter Kirby.

Pist. 6.—J. S. Halsey and William C. Bentley.

Dist. 7.—W. H. Bowman and A. Bradher.

Pist. 8.—Love to Morris and Chas. A. Conalds.

The President announced the Committee on Resolutions as follows:

He brevity, took all by surprise—especially those who knew that Mr. Tilden had prepared an address, which was printed in slips, and which would have taken three-quarters of an hour to deliver. The speech was very fame, and the members of the Convention were very glad when he closed by proposing Attorney-General Marshall B. Champlain as President of the Convention. The hopes of the delegates were very high now. They wanted a good rousing speech to drive away the blues occasioned by New-Hampshire. Mr. Champlain is without doubt the best spread-eagle orator of the State. If any one could show the importance of a Democratic-victory; if any one could exact the virtues of the Democratic party, higher even than the grante hills of New-Hampshire (or in fact higher than Martin I. Townsend put the Pacific Englipoid when he said it was 8,500

as follows:
Mestra William Relchman, H. W. Genet, A. B. Conger, L. A. Edwards, F. A. Laffin, C. J. Lanning, L. G. McDenaid, J. D. Peatherstone, A. N. Luddington, DeWitt, C. Grove, Geo. Becker, S. H. Hill, J. F. Little, D. D. Leffler, Jones K. Botton, C. F. Blazell.
A recesse was tallen until 33 o'clock.
The Convention reassembled in the afternoon, and listwere taxed out of existence. But manness and folly did not stop here. These banks were not allotted to the different States so that there could be even geographical fairness, but the States which held the bonds, which had the most wealth and made the most money out of the war, were allowed to absorb nearly the whole of the \$300,000,000 to which they were limited; noney out of the war, were allowed to absorb nearly the whole of the \$100,000,000 to which they were limited; while the States which most needed currency in their transactions were cut off. Let me give one instance to show upon what rule the spoils of victory and the burdens of the war were distributed. The state of Massachussetts has of the banking privilege \$5,000,000; tellihoids is the more populous State, and to send its produce to market needs more currency than any other State in the Union. But, when men must be had to fill the ranks of our armies each State must give its quota. Now we have ever had a plain rule to get at the just share of taxes and burdens. Taxation and representation must go together; but a new system was gotten up, for the quota. They were based upon the enrollment of able-bouled men. Under this rule there were endless questions as to hability to be enrolled, and constructions of law. Orders and counter-orders and explanatory orders were put forth by the Provost Marshal-General, until every one was bewildered. But under all this there were quiet manipulations, which made the following result: In Democratic districts in this State the men were held to be vizorous and robust, and fit to bear arms; in Republican districts they were loyal, but weakly. In Massachusetts men as a class were so feeble that a Congressional district could send only 2,167; in Illinois districts had to send 4,004. So much for the burdens. How was the spoil divided? We find that bank stock was given to Massachasetts at the rate of \$6 to each. The record will show how earnestly in this place and elsewhere we protested against this madness and folly. Alarmed by this new source of danger to our country, as it was a period of great distress at the West, in my message of 1864, I urged the Legisla-tore to reduce the toils on Western produce, or to carry it toil free, in order to check the hostile feelings growing against the Atlantic States. But I urged in vain. Our

The Convention reassembled at this extraordinary juncture of behind affairs to deliberate upon the soligations there one to the public affairs to deliberate upon the soligations there one to the public affairs to deliberate upon the soligations there one to the public affairs to deliberate upon the soligations there one to the public affairs to deliberate upon the soligations there one to the public affairs to deliberate upon the soligations there one to the converted and their public affairs to make again as of solid, and in the sprit which animated the Fathers of the Republic to lay anew the foundations of civil liberty, the Bemocratic masses of this State, with a unanimity of their unbessing purpose to lay asule all personal aspirations and local thierests, and to devote their entire energies to the work before them so as to secure, as the first necessity of political and social life, the restoration of the Union, and the resistabilishment of the Constitution as the surpress law of the land, and to this they are impelled by the peculiar exception, but the property of the territies peril to which they are brought—for they find that subversion to the time-bounded play which the people of this cointry established for the furtherance of their high interests, both Houges of Congress of the Civiled States, by successive violations of their pledge, infractions of the organic has and of the public faith the compass mere partisan cole, have brought our people and impelled the congress of the civiled world, that the warlike measures and as the energies of the Government should be directed solely to the restoration of States unlawfully sought to be taken out of the Union; they have after the public devices and as held by right of conquest, and now hold the sovereignities subject to contral control and military supervision and tip garanteed domination of an inferior race. They have mode of the construction of the public devices and the poor of equipment of the public devices and the poor of equipment of the public devic interest than the same-the court of the people-position where the case of Mr. Johnson, some of the Republican is the case of Mr. Johnson, some of the Republican is the house were appreciable to republic the same than the position of the court of the court of the court of the property of the position of the court of the court of the court of the position of the court of the court of the court of the property of the property of the court of the

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1868. obligations, and are now by subtle and villainous approaches, disguised under demagogical professions of regard for equality, seeking to debauch the popular mind, and lead it to the perpetration of the lowest dishonesty. It is our duty not only to resist these insidious designs, and denounce the dishonor and infamy of the attempt, but also to proclaim our unalterable purpose to maintain inviolate the faith and honer of the Government, by paying to the last dollar its bonds, according to the pledges given to its creditors, by whose money its existence was preserved, and its triumph assured. As no shadow or taint rested upon our loyalty amd the clash of arms, so now let there be no suspicion of sympathy on our part with the ethics of thieves and pickpockets.

On motion, the Convention declared unanimously in favor of Grant for President. As stated in my dispatch of last night, the friends of Mr. Grow, numbering about

Government and the liberties of our people. Even now the hand of usurpation is stretched out to rob us of our rights, and it must be struck down first of all. Whatever our views may be, the payment of this debt will fall upon the future. Do what we may, a generation that will come after us will decide its mode, and without regard to anything that we may say. The depressed in dustry of our land, its suffering labor, demands that the load of taxation be lightened. There is a perfect accord in the Democratic ranks as to the construction of the contract with the public ereditor. Some hold that it is right, and ethat it is due to the tax-payers, that we should save what we can by paying the principal of the debt in currency; but they underrate the force of their own arguments. It is a mistake to suppose that the interests of the bondholder and the tax-payers are antagonistic. The fact is overlocked that in order to make any saving by giving the bondholder and debased and worthless paper we would bring upon ourselves disaster and dishonor which will cost a hundred-fold what we can save. It means that we are to give to the laborer for his toil a base currency; it means that the honor of our country shall be stained; it means that the honor of our country shall be stained; it means that the honor of the comforts of life; it means that the thands that the laboring man shall suffer by the increased cost of the comforts of life; it means that the trax-payers shall be burdened by a Government proved to be corrupt and imbecile by this very depreciation of its money. We can't afford to speculate upon the Nation's honor at so, fearful a cost. Every Democrat demands a polley of peace, order, and economy, and just so far as he gains that he lifts up the national credit; he helps the tax-payer and does justice to the bondholder; he makes our currency as good as stering coin, for that will rise with the public credit. While, therefore, we may differ as to the construction of the contract with the public creditor, we must not conj

passed; the people of the commonwealth have already proclaimed so. They want as their standard-bearer to the Chicago Convention one of their sons, a true and tried patriot. [Applause.]
Thomas M. Bayne of Allegheny, denied the right of Thomas M. Bayne of Allegheny, denied the right of this Convention to instruct the delegates from the different districts to vote as a unit for any candidates before the Chicago Convention. The delegates are elected by the people to go there and vote for certain men. Their constituents expect them to do their duty, and cannot and do not anticipate that they will do otherwise. The delegates go there to represent the people, and not this Convention. For one he would not obey the instructions, and many were like him. [Applause]. Pennsylvania, said the speaker, is the most Republican of any State of the Union, and was not to be bound by such an oligarchy. The minority have rights, and they demand that they shall be heard.

John S, Mann counseled harmonious action. The reso-

tion to pass such a resolution in less. It was poncy then
to act as a unit, and so it is now.

The Hon. Thomas M. Marshall of Allegheny County denounced the resolution, asserting that it was cramming
massons medicine down the throats of the minority. It
was denaunding that they should vote directly against
their will and the wish of their constituents. He desired
harmony, and to obtain this let us first have principles
and then men.

W. S. Purviance of Allegheny County, added his protest

and then then.

W. S. Purviance of Allegheny County, added his protest against the passage of the resolution.

The Hon. Thes. E. Cechrane of York County, charged the minority with attempting to defeat the nomination of Andrew G. Curtin at the Chicago Convention, simply because it has been asserted that he is a conservative. The voice of the people of Pennsylvania has been proclaimed for Curtin, and he is the first and only choice, and the sure way of insuring his success is to to have a united delegation.

The Hon. W. B. Mann of Philadelphia said that conservative as Gov. Curtin is charged to be, he got more votes in radical Allegheny Co. than were ever given to any gentleman. He was opposed to striking down the faverites of Pennsylvania to gratify the growlers of a few Congressional districts who insist upon having absolute centrol of the party.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA.

CONNECTICUT. SENATOR WILSON IN NORWICH.

NORWICH, March 11.-The Republicans opened

this town are rejoicing over the news from New-Hampshire by the firing of cannon and ringing of bells. The Republican Senatorial Convention held here to-day unanimously nominated Orrin Benedict, esq., of Danbury, as

SENATOR DOLITTLE ON IMPEACHMENT. HARTFORD, Conn., March 11.—Senator Doolittle ddressed a vast assemblage at Hartford, Conn., last evening, lasting two hours. At the close he arrigned and

who laid the foundations of this Government to secure the liberty for themselves and for us; in the name of a who love that liberty, who are ready to struggle and net be to die rather than allow it to be overthrown; in the name of the coming generations and of the race to which we belong and which has given to the world all its civilizations I do arraign and impeach the Radical policy of the present Congress of high crimes and misdemeanors. At the bar of the American people, in the presence of High Heaven and before the civilized worln, I impeach it, first, as a crime against the laws of nature which

The Hon. H. Bucher Swope of Coarnels and that inte-tenths of the delegates in attendance had been instructed who to vote for, and when they did vote for Grant and Curtin they expressed the wish of the people of their dis-tricts or counties. The power of the Convention was supreme, and when it instructed the delegates it done what it had a right to do. The resolution should be

John S. Mann counseled harmonious action. The resolution he proclaimed as a firebrand, and asked the committee to withdraw it.

The Hon. A. K. McClure of Franklin County said that a similar resolution was unanimously adopted at the State Convention of the Republican party in 1864. The delega-tion to the Baltimore Convention recognized it as bind-ing, and cast the vote of the State solid for Lincoln and Johnson. No man questioned the right of the Conven-tion to pass such a resolution in 1864. It was policy then

Congressional districts who insist upon having absolute control of the party.

The previous question having been ordered, the resolu-tion was passed by a vote of 89 yeas to 40 mays. The Con-vention at 4:30 p. m. adjourned until 7 p. m.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—The Republican mass meeting at Concert Hall was attended by 3,000 per sons. Gen. Prevost presided. Stirring addresses were made by the Hon. John Covode and others. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

the campaign to-night by one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ever held in this city. The Hon. L. F. S. Foster presided, and the Hon. Henry Wilson, Senator from Massachusetts, was the orator of the evening. The canyass promises to be active and exciting, and the Republicans are confident of success.

THE ESTIMATE AT NOON ON WEDNESDAY. CONCORD, March 11 .- The New-Hampshire Statesman estimates that 170 towns give Harriman (Rep.) 22,696 votes, and Sinclair 22,693, making a Republican loss of 199. The Republicans elect four of the five Councilors, and nine of the 12 Semators. We have probably about 70 majority in the House, and a majority in five of the LATER DISPATCH. CONCORD, N. H., March 11.-Corrected returns

from 181 towns give Harriman 34,803; Sinclair, 31,716; politically the same as last year.

RHODE ISLAND.

THE STATE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.
PROVIDENCE, March 11.—The Democratic State Convention met here to-day. Col. C. H. Wales presided. The following nominations were made: For Governor, Lymeon Pearce; for Lieutenant-Governor, Gideon H. Durfee; for Attorney-General, George N. Bliss; for General Treasurer, James Atkinson. Delegates to the National Convention—Charles S. Bradley, Thos. Steere, Affred Anthony, Edward W. Brunsen, Lymeon Pearce, William H. Allen, Edward F. Newton, Amasa Sprague. After adopting resolutions, the Convention adjourned. THE STATE DEMOCRATIC

GEN. R. K. SCOTT NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR. CHARLESTON, March 11 .- The interest in the

MAINE.

ONE HUNDRED REPUBLICAN GUNS IN PORT-LAND. PORTLAND, March 11 .- At 23 o'clock, the Re-mblicans were firing 100 gams over the New-Hampshire

MICHIGAN.

A HUNDRED GUNS IN DETROIT. DETROIT, Mich., March 11.—One hundred guns were fired to-day in celebration of the passage in the House of Representatives of the bill to repeal the Laternal Revenue Tax on all manufactures.

LOUISIANA.

REGISTRATION ORDER BY GEN. HANCOCK. New-Orleans, March 11.—Gen. Hancock ifsued an order this evening for the immediate revision of the registration lists for the approaching election.

TENNESSEE. REPUBLICAN VICTORY IN CARROLL AND HAY-Haywood and Carroll Counties, Tenn., have

NEW-JERSEY.

REPUBLICAN TRIUMPH IN CAMDEN. CAMDEN, March 11 .- Mr. Cox, Republican, has been elected Mayor of Camden, N. J., by 127 majority, a gain of 407 since last November election. Four out of six Republican Councilmen are elected.

THE RECTION IN BRIGHTON.

BRIGHTON, March 11.—The election in this city yesterday resulted in a Democratæ victory, and a gain of 112 votes over last Spring. The Democrate carried the First and Second Wards.

NEW-YORK.

THE REPUBLICAN ASSEMBLYMEN HAVE HEARD FROM NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

ALBANY, March 11 .- The Republican members of the Assembly held a jollification meeting to-night bers of the Assembly held a jolitheation ineeding to-night over the news from New-Hampshire. Mr. Brush presided, and speeches were made by Mr. Labau, John L. Parker, Mr. Allis, and Mr. Selkreg. The reports last night that Mr. Weed was here to attend the Democratic Convention were untrue. I gave them as I heard them, but it is only justice to Mr. Weed to say that he came here solely to see a sick daughter, and returned to New-York on the early train this morning. The Senate Railroad Committee to-night reported favorably the Crosstown Surface Railroad bill.

REPUBLICAN SALUTE IN ALBANY. ALBANY, March 11.—One hundred guns were fired here at noon to-day, under the direction of the Republican General Committee, to celebrate the victory in New-Hampshire.

DISASTROUS FRESHET AT DAVENPORT AND ROCK ISLAND.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill, March 11 .- An ice gorge formed below this city yesterday afternoon, causing a rapid rise of the river. At 94 o'clock last night about twothe Republicans are confident of success.

REPUBLICAN SALUTE IN NORWALK.

NORWALS, March 11.—A National salute is now being fired in honor of victory in New-Hampshire.

SALUTE BY THE REPUBLICANS OF DANBURY.

DANBURT, March 11.—The Republicans of the river. At 9½ o'clock last night about two-thirds of the city was flooded, and the residents on several of the streets had to be taken from their houses in small boats. The Arsenal Bridge was destroyed, involving a loss of \$14,000. Eight flat-hoats, valued at \$50,000, employed on the Rapids improvement, were carried down stream and destroyed. The ice gorges at Davenport, lowa, gave way last night. The river fell rapidly, and is now free of ice. The Chicago and Rock Island Pacific Railroad Bridge was so badly damaged that the trains will not be able to cross for some time. One of the solid stone piers was carried 20 feet down stream.

spoken of, except the positive decrease of crime. He advocated the maintenance of the present policy, but promised that a bill would soon be introduced for the relief of tenants. At the conclusion of Earl Mayo's speech, the debate was adjourned until next Thursday. THE PRINCE OF WALES'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

DUBLIN, March 11.-Great preparations are being made here and in other parts of Ireland for the reception of the Prince of Wales. VERDICT IN THE CASE OF CAPT, MACKAY, CORK, March 11.-The trial of Capt. Mackay was

concluded to-day. The jury brought in a verdict of 'not guilty of the charge of murder." ARRIVAL OF GEN. DIX IN LONDON.

LONDON, March 11-Evening.-Gen. Dix, American Minister to France, has arrived in this city, and it is understood will remain here two or three weeks. It is said he has come here on business connected with the question of the Alabama claims.

The House of Commons this evening, in Committee of the Whole, agreed to report for passage the bill introduced by Mr. Gladstone for the abolition of Church rates. Mr. Waters, recently arrested, has been discharged from custody. The case of Mullaney is to be brought up in the House of Lords next week.

PRUSSIA.

RATIFICATION OF THE TREATY WITH THE UNITED STATES-RUMORED MEDIATION OF PRUSSIA ON THE ALABAMA QUESTION.

BERLIN, March 11 .- The treaty just concluded between the North German Confederation and the United States of America, providing for the protection of the rights of naturalized citizens, was to-day unanimously ratified by the Federal Council.

It is reported here that a proposition was recently made to Lord Stanley to submit the Alabama claims to the arbitration of Prussia, and that he was willing to entertain the proposition so far as it applied to the question of indemnity; but he refused to submit the other points in dispute.

FTALY.

ARRIVAL OF THE PAPAL ZOUAVES.

ROME, March 11.—One hundred Canadian Zouaves, who volunteered for the Papal service, have arrived

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

QUEENSTOWN, March 11.—The steamship City of Boston, Capt. Roskeil, of the Inman Line, which left. New-York on the 29th ult., arrived at this port late last evening, on the way to Liverpool. This vessel was incorrectly reported last evening as the City of Liverick. Limerick.
GLASGOW, March 11.—The steamship Britannia, Capt. Laird, of the Anchor Line, which left New-York on the 26th uit., arrived in the Clyde late last evening, on the way to this port.

MEXICO.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE JUAREZ.

New-Orlieans, March 11.—The Republican publishes particulars of the attempt to assassinate Juarez. An ex-Imperial officer and a foreigner in command of a city regiment were the ringleaders. They are believed to have been employed by Santa Anna. The plot included the assassination of the Cabinet.

.... Sargeant Bates, the flag-bearer, arrived at Augusta, Ga., yesterday afternoon.A "Kuklex Klan" has been organized at

Nashville. Several mysterious orders were posted on the walls yesterday.

Later advices from Knoxville contradict the reported killing of two cavalrymen in Claybourn County, Tenn. Montana dispatches contradict the reports

of the burning of Kennedy's ranche and capture of Kennedy and children. ...Dr. James Richardson's residence, near Cincinnati, was robbed, yesterday morning, of \$3,500 in U. S. Five-Twenty bonds.

.... The Annual Conference of the Methodist Church, comprising the States of Missouri and Arkansas, met in St. Louis yesterday.

....The Ship Owners Convention at Cleve-land organized yesterday afternoon by the appointment of W. M. Egan of Chicago, as President. .Theo. T. Cook was taken to St. Louis on

nesday from Chicago, on a requisition from Gov. letcher, on a charge of embezzling \$8,000.General Sherman has received instructions

from Washington to withdraw the garrison of Forts Reno. C. F. Smith and Phil Kearny as soon as the season will permit.